

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. II.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1891.

No. 80.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

MR. HURLEY, DENTIST.

PROPOSES to spend a short time in Hillsborough, and respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of this town and its vicinity.

Mr. H. operates for all diseases incident to the teeth and gums; he frees the teeth from tartar, which if permitted to accumulate to a certain degree, will infallibly induce that most offensive disease, the scurvy. He arrests decay in its inception by filing, and when the caries has made considerable progress, he checks it by plugging. When caries, so unfriendly to beauty and convenience, has made such ravages as to be otherwise irremediable, Mr. H. inserts artificial teeth after the most approved manner, and executed in a style so nearly approaching nature, as to bid defiance to detection. It is well ascertained, that when the teeth of children are disposed to assume an irregular growth, unfavorable to symmetry and beauty, and tending to future diseases, this may be corrected by the timely application of proper means.

Mr. H. has a room suitable for the purposes of his profession, at Mr. Paddis's tavern, and if requested he will attend the ladies at their own houses.

Aug. 15. 79-1f

PROPOSALS

OF BENJ. & THOS. KITE, PHILADELPHIA,
For Publishing by Subscription,

A NEW,
COMPLETE AND UNIVERSAL
NATURAL HISTORY,

Of all the most remarkable
Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles
and Insects,

IN THE KNOWN WORLD;
Illustrative of their Natures, Manners, Dispositions, Habits, &c.

FROM THE LAST LONDON EDITION OF
J. MACCLOK, ESQ.

Much improved and enlarged in the Descriptions, and by the introduction of a great number of Animals which were not in the London edition.

Embellished with Fifty-Seven Copper-plate Engravings,
And representing near Four Hundred Animals.

BY BENJAMIN MAYO.

The work will be contained in one large duodecimo volume, printed on good paper with a fair type and well bound; price to subscribers Two Dollars.

The work is expected to be ready for delivery in the 12th month (December) next.

Subscriptions received at this office.

Aug. 15. 79-1f

WANTED TO PURCHASE,
on nine or twelve months credit,

A Negro Boy or Girl of about
twelve years old.

Inquire of
James Child.

Aug. 1. 77-3w

NOTICE.

I WISH to purchase one or two good young
Milch Cows, with young
Calves.

I would prefer them from the immediate
neighbourhood of the town.

J. S. Smith.

July 24. 76-1f

Falling-Mill.

I CONTINUE carrying on the Pulling Business, with the assistance of Mr. James Boyl, the well known northern bred workman, with as great despatch as possible, and on as reasonable terms as can be afforded.

William Pickett.

Orange County, N. C. two miles
east of Hillsborough, June 5. 69-3mp

Hillsborough Academy.

THE examination of the students in this institution closed on the 12th instant. The exercises will be resumed on the 2d Monday in July. Twenty-one young gentlemen, composing the senior class, passed an approved examination, and were admitted into the Freshman class in the University.

J. Witherspoon, Principal.

June 20. 71-1f

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

THE editor of the Pee Dee Gazette has in the press, to be published for the first of August ensuing, the first number of a
MONTHLY MAGAZINE

FOR
THE SOUTHERN CLIMATE OF THE
UNITED STATES.

As the title indicates, this work will be principally devoted to agricultural subjects. It will be tendered as a medium of communication between gentlemen of practical research on every subject of importance to the community, but particularly in regard to improvements in the vegetable and animal productions of this climate. The editor wishes to elicit from actual cultivators, a precise account of their experience, particularly in cases where happy results as to quantity or quality of productions have attended their labors; whether in improving the indigenous productions of this climate, or in the introduction of exotics; and such intelligence will be reverberated for the benefit of the community. By the southern climate of the United States is meant that which geographers have designated as the fifth climate north of the equator, commencing at 30 degrees 25 minutes, including a skirt of Florida, and extending to 36 degrees 28 minutes, within two miles of the south line of Virginia. Every climate has its peculiarities; they ought to be investigated, and made known for the benefit of its inhabitants: such an object may be greatly facilitated by the critical remarks and observations of enlightened travellers within the same climate on other continents; essays from such would be highly interesting; such of those as have published accounts will yield something useful which will be improved occasionally. Communications from actual planters and farmers are most earnestly solicited on such subjects, as they may conceive it most useful to convey, or to obtain information upon. The editor will take the liberty to suggest the following heads as being interesting to the public.

Cause and prevention of rot in cotton: what effect has the seed had, which was imported from South America, in arresting its progress.

Cause and prevention of smut, and blight in wheat.

Cultivation and curing of tobacco. Information on the introduction, and cultivation of exotic grasses; also of those which are indigenous, particularly that known by the name of crab, or crab grass, and its utility for pasture, for soiling, or fresh feeding, and for hay.

Experimental results in the cultivation of flax, rice, oats, barley, and other species of grain, which are known to be more happily adapted to colder climates. Also, root crops of various kinds: the success of the Ruta Maga, the Mangle Wortzel, and the Heigolandi Bean lately introduced into this climate. As the season is approaching for gathering the productions of the year, a precise description of the most approved method, or process of making wine in the Southern States, of various kinds, is particularly requested. Also, the best method of making cider. Such communications may be highly valuable. Likewise in regard to the cultivation of the vine in this climate; the kinds best adapted to it—the most suitable soil, how prepared; and the best method of training.

Any accounts of attempts to cultivate the almond, live, or date, the silk worm and its peculiar food, the mulberry, will be highly acceptable: they are all natives of this climate, as also is the cochineal insect, and its peculiar food; madder, opium and many other dyes and medicines which might be cultivated, and lessen our dependence on other parts of the world.

The constitution of the Agricultural Society of South Carolina is already printed for the first number of this work: copious extracts will be made from their proceedings; and the members and officers of that society are respectfully invited to communicate the result of their individual experience, on interesting subjects, as well as the proceedings of their society. This invitation is also extended to all agricultural societies within this climate; the proposed work is offered as a medium of communication, a depository to collect, preserve and diffuse useful information, facts and opinions on agricultural subjects; and the editor flatters himself that it may have a tendency to promote that interchange of thought and experiment which is so necessary to the propagation of useful knowledge.

It is particularly requested that all communications on agricultural subjects especially, be written in a fair hand, in plain English, and simple style, with the writer's name and place of residence. And as an accumulation of postage would become very burdensome to an individual, it is particularly requested that all communications addressed to the editor of the Pee Dee Gazette, Cheraw, S. C. have the postage paid.

A more ample development of the objects of the work, with conditions, &c. will be made hereafter; this sketch is now submitted by the editor, with a request that his brethren of the type within this climate, will give it currency to their readers, and an assurance that the favour will be reciprocated whenever opportunity occurs.

Cheraw, July 25. 78-1f

LUNG MEADOW'S FEE ALE ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this institution will be resumed on the second Monday in July. In this seminary is taught every necessary branch of science for female education. Particular attention will also be bestowed to the moral and religious instruction of the pupils placed under our care. Boarding may be had at the moderate price of thirty-five dollars a session. Tuition as before.

From the general satisfaction heretofore given, we flatter ourselves with the patronage of those who prefer to have their daughters educated at a private school.

Elijah Graves, Principal.

Orange County, June 28, 1891. 73-4w

BLANKS FOR SALE.

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

HILLSBOROUGH MASONIC LOTTERY.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	5,000 Dollars, is	\$ 5,000
1	2,000	2,000
2	1,000	2,000
2	500	1,000
10	100	1,000
10	50	500
100	10	1,000
2500	5	12,500

2626 Prizes, } More Prizes than Blanks. 25,000

2374 Blanks, }

5000 Tickets at 5 dollars, is 25,000

STATIONARY PRIZES.

The last drawn ticket on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and 9th day's drawing, will be entitled to a prize of 100 dollars.
The first drawn ticket after four thousand have been drawn, will be entitled to a prize of 2,000 dollars.
The last drawn ticket on the fifth day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 500 dollars.
The last drawn ticket on the last day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 5,000 dollars.

All the other prizes will be floating in the wheel from the commencement of the drawing,

2 of 1000 Dollars.	10 of 50 Dollars.
1 500	100 10
3 100	2500 5

Prizes payable ninety days after the drawing is completed, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing is completed, will be forfeited to the wheel.

The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number of tickets are sold. The drawing will take place once a week, and five hundred tickets will be drawn each day until completed. Notice will be given in the newspapers published in this place and at Raleigh of the commencement of the drawing.

* Tickets can be had of the managers, and at most of the stores in this place, and at the post office. Letters addressed to either of the managers, with the cash enclosed and the postage paid, will be promptly attended to. Tickets will be forwarded to the principal towns in this state, and to the court houses of the adjacent counties, for sale.

James S. Smith,
David Yarbrough,
John Scott,
Thomas Clancy,
Willie Shaw,

MANAGERS.

LOTS FOR SALE IN HILLSBOROUGH.

THE commissioners of the town of Hillsborough, will in pursuance of the powers given them by an act of the last general assembly of the state of North Carolina, proceed to sell on the

First Thursday in September next,

a number of the LOTS, to be laid off in the North Common of said town. This section of the town common contains a number of the most beautiful residences, and will afford an opportunity, to all those persons who may wish to retire from the sickly parts of the state in the summer season, of purchasing elegant building sites, in one of the most healthy spots in North Carolina, surrounded by a rich and fertile country. In addition to the beauty of the place, its healthiness and the plenty and cheapness of provisions that may be had in it, Hillsborough holds out other inducements to settle in and about it, superior to any other town in the state. It has a most excellent society; an Academy preparatory to the University of the state, a female school of superior celebrity, conducted by a lady of the first qualifications, and an English school, at present managed by a gentleman highly approved of, all now in the most flourishing condition. Those persons who may be desirous of having their families located permanently, or during the summer season only, in the midst of health and agreeable society, or those who may be desirous of educating their children, in a place remote from sickness, and where living of the best kind may be procured in the greatest plenty and on the lowest terms, will do well to attend said sale. It is supposed that the lots will sell very low. A credit of one, two and three years will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. By order,

Joseph A. Woods,

Secretary.

June 13, 1891.

The editors of the Raleigh Register, Star, Fayetteville Observer, Cape Fear Recorder, and Newbern Centinel, are requested to insert the above in their respective papers until the day of sale, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

Information Wanted.

WHEREAS JOHN EASTBURN, and MARY his wife, with their family, did remove to North Carolina, in or before the year 1799, and their relations in and near Philadelphia, having heard nothing from them for a number of years, it is requested that if they or either of them, or any of their children be living, information may be sent to their relation, JOHN RICH, at Holmesburg, near Philadelphia, as they may hear of something to their advantage.

Printers of newspapers of North Carolina, will confer a favour by giving the above an insertion.

72-1f

JOHN CAMPBELL,

Of Orange county, N. C. proposes publishing, in one handsome octavo volume, the following valuable works, viz.

First,

A CHAIN OF TRUTHS;
OR,
A Dissertation on the Harmony of
the Gospel

Delivered as a Compendium of Faith.

By J. Allen, a strict Trinitarian.

Second,

The Baptists vindicated from some
Groundless Charges.
BY JOHN BRINE.

Third,

Motives to Love and Unity among Calvinists, who differ in some Points.
A dialogue between Christophilus, Philalethes and Philagathus.

BY JOHN BRINE.

Fourth,

THE CHRISTIAN PILGRIM;
OR,
The Travels of the Children of Israel Spiritualized.

Fifth,

THE DOCTRINES
OF
The Imputation of Sin to Christ, and the Imputation of his Righteousness to his People.
Clearly stated, explained, and improved.

BY J. BRINE.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be neatly printed, on fine paper, with a plain handsome type, and contain about four hundred pages.

The price, to subscribers, will be two dollars, handsomely bound; to non-subscribers the price will be two dollars twenty-five cents.

Any person who may be disposed to encourage the work, and who shall procure eight subscribers and become responsible for the payment, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

Subscriptions received by John Campbell, Orange county, and at this office.

March 6. 56-

FOR SALE.

A second hand Backgammon Board.
Inquire at this Office.

May 16. -99



Rural Economy.

"And your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

From the American Farmer.

CORN,

AND ITS FODDER, HOW BEST TO HAVE IT.

SIR,—Much has been said in your valuable paper about the cutting of corn in the fall. I have, for fifteen years past, cut mine off, and shall continue to do so. When your corn will bear the pulling of blades and taking the tops, you may then cut and put it on its husks, and as much together as will let it stand firmly in cocks, keeping the lower part a little open to admit air. My system is to have no more cutters than I have hands to follow and cock, as fast as it is cut down. If your corn is late, and you fear it will be injured by frost, by placing it in cocks it is secured against it. There is less danger in corn shrivelling, managed in this way, than pulling your blades and taking the tops in the usual mode. My corn is husked in the field and the cocks doubled, and so they stand until fed away during the winter and spring—the quantity of feed for your stock is more than doubled, and the manure more than trebled—the whole is carried out in April and May on my tobacco lands, and ploughed in, and the crop much improved by it. My mode of feeding is to draw in as much into the horseyard as will last the horses for the night—in the morning the cattle go in and are feeding through the day, much of the stalk is eaten—this is continued as long as the fodder lasts, and then we feed our hay on the top. Straw ought not to be given to your stock in the same yard—it will prevent the stalks from being cut fine by your stock.

My corn loft is fourteen feet in width—will hold about 450 barrels, and for some years I had much corn moulded and injured in it—I placed a ventilator through the middle; since then I have never seen an injured ear in the house. There have been strong prejudices in the neighbourhood against my system—they are wearing off, and it is right they should, as I raise five times the manure my neighbours do, who pursue the old way of securing their fodder and feeding. Your fodder will not bear rickling or putting in large bulk in a house—it will injure in either way—let it stand in the field and feed it away in the manner mentioned. If your cocks are kept on their butts the fodder will not injure—I speak from experience. Those who will go on in the old track ought not to let the dew fall on their tops in the field, but take them out as they are cut, and that the same day, leaving each end of their house open that the air may circulate freely—by doing so they will cure quite green and sweet. If they lay in the sun and dew they will be much injured by sun-burning, &c.—a wet spell while they are on the ground is ruinous to them and the blades also.

A MARYLAND PLANTER.

From the American Farmer.

Brief directions how to make good Cider.

Gather your apples late, lay them in piles to sweat, carefully pick out those which are rotten, and cut off the rotten parts from those which are partly affected. Grind and press them, and strain the juice by putting a small whiff of straw into the funnel. Let your casks be large, place them in a warm cellar, fill them and leave the bung out, reserving one of them empty. In a few days they will begin to ferment, keep filling them occasionally, that the froth and pumice may work out at the bung hole. When it has ceased working, draw off the cider of one cask, from a spile a few inches from the bottom to avoid the sediment; put the contents into the empty cask; clean the cask, fill it from the next, and so on, until all is drawn off, when a new fermentation will take place, and repeat this until the cider ceases to ferment. Then take four fingers of fish glue or isinglass and boil it in one gallon of clean cider for each hoghead, pour it into the bung, and stir it well, lay on the bung without stopping it close, and let it remain till perfectly clear, which will be in about a fortnight; after which it may be bottled off, drawn into small casks, or permitted to remain for use. A mixture of apples makes good cider. The best Marcus Hook cider is made of the Carthage apple; and cider made by these rules will be as clear and as brisk as Champagne.

PIPPIN.

N. B. One rotten apple is sufficient to give an unpleasant taste to a hoghead of cider.

Foreign Intelligence.

New-York, August 7.

By the politeness of the editor of the National Advocate, we have been favored with Curacao papers to the 14th of July, inclusive, received by the Rebecca Ann, arrived this forenoon, which state that Coro has been recently re-captured by lieutenant Col. Chauspe, with little or no resistance, who afterwards marched into La Valle with about 1500 men, for the purpose of reducing the several small towns on the coast which had embraced the Independent cause.

The political relations of Puerto Cabello have not varied since our last intelligence from that place. The greatest inactivity prevails; general La Torre will neither march against the Patriots, nor resign the chief command; and owing to the differences among the chiefs, there is great insubordination in the army, and numbers of soldiers nightly desert.

Bolivar has at length entered Caracas, notwithstanding the efforts of Pereira, who is said to have opposed his entrance at the head of 800 men in a very gallant manner. A capitulation was agreed to between them, by virtue of which the latter was allowed to embark on board a French vessel at La Guayra, and has been appointed a brigadier general for his bravery manifested on many occasions.

When Bolivar took possession of Caracas and La Guayra, not a white person was to be found in either of those once populous places.

It is reported that Bolivar has made overtures to La Torre to enter into a new armistice, until the success of the mission to the Spanish Cortes shall be known.

A fleet of Spanish merchantmen, consisting of a ship and nine brigs, from Cadiz, passed Curacao on the 12th ult. under convoy of the Asia, of 60 guns, and a frigate, on its way to Vera Cruz.

A new vice-roy for the kingdom of St. Fe, together with about fifty officers (but no troops) of different grades to fill up vacancies in the army, are said to be on board the fleet.

Papers from Oranoco to the 19th of May contain three proclamations of general Bolivar to the Patriot troops, which are in the usual stately style of that nation.

Accounts by way of Jamaica state that the Columbian flotilla of 39 gun boats, under col. Padilla, had entered the harbour of Carthagena on the 4th of May, and would doubtless succeed in the reduction of that place. The royalists had made a sortie, but were repulsed by the patriots.

The Columbian government has guaranteed the payment of the debts of Sir Gregor McGregor, contracted upon the faith, and for the benefit of that government.

Accounts have been received at Santa Martha confirming the intelligence heretofore received, of the capture of Lima by Lord Cochrane and general San Martin.

N. Y. American.

Baltimore, August 9.

Captain Beard, of the brig Amazon, arrived this morning, has brought papers detailing the discovery of a plot at Rio by the governor, to overthrow the reigning government, and declare independence.—He had so far proceeded as to imprison the king's son who had been left there by the royal family.—The governor was arrested by the royalists, and shipped off for Europe; the packet he was on board of arrived off St. Salvador the day the Amazon sailed. The people at St. Salvador were so exasperated at him that they talked of bringing him on shore there and beheading him next day in the public square.

Patriot.

From Degrand's Boston Report, Aug. 4.

Smyrna.—A private letter, first-rate source, of the 14th May, mentions that several American and European houses, whose members had married Greek Ladies, and other ladies of the country, had sought refuge on board of the shipping; that business was at a stand; that the houses, Lee & Sons, and Perkins & Co. were yet on shore; that the Baltimore ship United States, had arrived from Batavia, with 800,000 lb. coffee, and it was expected would leave with the same cargo; that there was an embargo on all vessels, which would probably be raised on the 10th; that assassinations of the Greeks were daily taking place; that 3000 Janissaries, (Asiatic Barbarians) had taken the command of the town, and committed many excesses, but they having been ordered and sent out of town, by the new pacha, things were a better aspect.

From the London Courier, June 5.

THE FATAL DUEL AT WINSTER.

It is with mingled surprise and horror that we have now to record one of the most diabolical transactions that ever disgraced the records of duelling.—being an attack upon a young man whose name was Cuddie, a surgeon at Winchester, an admirer, or rather a lover, of a Miss Brittlebank, of the same place.—This young lady had encouraged the addresses of Mr. Cuddie, not only without, but against the approbation of her father and her brothers, and they had,

it appears, forbidden him the house. It is but justice to add, that Mr. Cuddie was a young man of an irreproachable character, and in high estimation amongst the inhabitants. On Sunday se'night, she sent to ask him to take a walk with her, which he accordingly did, and who would not do the same! They were met by one of her brothers, who upbraided her, and almost shook her, so as to hurt her arm. This was followed next day, with a challenge from Mr. William Brittlebank, to which the surgeon returned no answer, concluding that Mr. Brittlebank knew how perfectly adverse his principles were to the practice of duelling.

In consequence of this a friend was called in, a Mr. Spencer, of Bakewell, another less successful admirer, it is said, of Miss Brittlebank, who, by desire, called on Mr. Cuddie, and, being in the afternoon, he found him sitting with his glass of ale and smoking his pipe. Not in the style or spirit of duelling to be sure. Mr. Spencer was invited to partake with him in the jug of ale that was before them, which he did, and then he delivered his message from Mr. William Brittlebank, the purport of which was, that he, Mr. Wm. Brittlebank, expected he would give him satisfaction on account of the insolent language he alledged had been used by him, or make an apology. To this Mr. Cuddie replied, he had done nothing to ask pardon for. He was then pressed to go immediately into his own garden, where the three brothers of the young lady were. The eldest of them said, 'For God's sake, Mr. Cuddie, ask my brother's pardon!' He replied he could not. Then Mr. Spencer said he had a brace of pistols ready charged, one of which he gave to Mr. Cuddie and the other to Mr. W. Brittlebank. Mr. Cuddie was obliged in his own defence to comply, and they both fired at the same instant. Mr. Cuddie was wounded by his antagonist's ball passing through the lower part of his body. He immediately exclaimed, 'I am a dead man.' He, notwithstanding, walked into the house, attended by three of the misguided young men. Mr. Cuddie was quite sensible, though in great pain, and was put to bed. Soon after, made his will, which, wonderful to relate, was done by the eldest Brittlebank.

In the mean time, the ill-fated and ill-principled young man, who had brought all this grievous calamity upon them, went to a neighbouring magistrate to relate his story, and then disappeared. A surgeon was procured from Works-worth, who recommended sending for a gentleman in the office of the peace, from Hopton, and the deposition of the unfortunate man was then taken. He died the next day, about two o'clock. From several corroborating circumstances a deliberate purpose might be inferred on the part of the assailants (whether justly or not, it is not for us to decide) particularly from a letter found in the possession of Mr. Cuddie, evidently in the hand writing of Miss Brittlebank, though without her signature, begging Mr. Cuddie to be on his guard, as she had overheard some conversation that had alarmed her for his safety. A very respectable coroner's jury was summoned, and they gave a verdict of "wilful murder against all the four." They were immediately (with the exception of Mr. W. Brittlebank, who had absconded) taken into custody, and next morning they were sent to Derby jail, and immediately secured with heavy irons. It is not easy to conceive any thing more shocking to humanity, than the whole of this dreadful catastrophe.

Miss Brittlebank, accompanied by a friend, went to see the dead body of her murdered lover (for so he must be deemed according to the verdict of the coroner) but from the extreme agitation of her mind, and deeply wounded feelings, operating on a body already enfeebled by sickness, it is feared she cannot long survive! She had given orders for the deepest mourning, and surely none had ever more cause to do so, since this fatal calamity has involved the whole family in ruin the most complete and inextricable.

From London Papers.

Maying.—In Dunkin, Ireland, on the 1st of May last, the wife of P. O'Felan was delivered of four sons and a daughter, all in good health; sixteen months before, she had three children at a birth.

The following notice was exhibited in an apothecary's shop in England:—"All kinds of drugs made and mixed here, at the shortest notice.—N. B. After taking one dose, the patient will never want no more of nothing."

During the poll at Westminster, in the year 1784, a dead cat being thrown on the hustings, one of Sir Cecil Wray's party observed that it stunk worse than a Fox; to which Mr. Fox replied—"there was nothing extraordinary in that, considering it was a poll-cat."

The following was the substantial part of the bill of fare at the coronation of Edward the First, in the year of 1272:—287 bacon hogs, 450 pigs, 440 oxen, 430 fat sheep, 13 young goats, and 22,600 capons and other lowls.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, August 22.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Having for eighteen months exerted all our abilities to give satisfaction to the public in conducting the Hillsborough Recorder, we would now beg leave to call the attention of our subscribers to the settlement of their accounts. This to us is a matter of great importance. The fourth semi-annual payment is now become due, and many of our subscribers have as yet encouraged us only with their names. To them individually the sums due are but of little consequence; but in the aggregate they make to us a sum of serious consideration. Without money we cannot fulfil our engagements; and for this needful supply we must look to our subscribers; and with so respectable a list we trust we shall not look in vain.

Many of the inhabitants of this county are sensible of the importance of a printing-office in this place, and some appear to be willing to contribute their share towards it support. With a population of upwards of twenty-three thousand inhabitants, and a rich and luxuriant soil, the county of Orange possesses ample means to insure the continuance and liberal support of a newspaper establishment; and we are not yet disposed to believe that it will be calculating too much upon their liberality to anticipate a generous remuneration for our labours. A more general appreciation of the advantages to be derived from the diffusion of newspaper information, will doubtless create a more general inclination to extend to such an establishment the encouragement which it merits.

By the aid of the columns of a newspaper, the friends of internal improvements can promote their views, or the friends of agriculture and manufactures diffuse information which would insure improvements in these important branches. The warm philanthropist, whose heart beats high with desires to meliorate the moral condition of his fellow beings, to enlighten the mind and give energy to the character of the free-born sons of the republic, through the medium of a newspaper can find easy access to the subjects of his benevolence. And the Christian too, who would wish to raise the pursuits of man to a higher and more important aim, to exalt his mind above the gratifications of a temporal existence and to direct it to the contemplation of never ending day, will find a newspaper to be a vehicle well calculated to circulate essays for the accomplishment of this great end. These, with various other advantages, will occur to a mind favourably disposed towards the encouragement of establishments which have operated so much in removing the mists of ignorance and prejudice which so long held an uninterrupted sway over the minds of men.

And while we solicit the aid of our fellow citizens in extending the circulation of our paper, we would also request the assistance of those who have leisure and ability, in furnishing matter for our columns. And in this it is not a duty they owe to society, to impart of the abundance they possess for the information of those who have been less favoured? With such assistance, and the liberal support of the public, we should cheerfully pursue our labours, not only with a hope of profit to ourselves, but as abundantly contributing to the advantage of others.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Seaside.	Commons.
Beaufort, Jesse Robinson,	T. W. Blackledge,
Bertie, G. Outlaw, sen.	John Adams,
Camden, Luke G. Lamb,	Thomas Brickell,
Cumberland, R. Hucklebee,	Robert Watson,
Currituck, Dr. Lindsay,	W. B. Webster,
Chowan, Richard Hoskins,	S. Mercer,
Craven, R. D. Spaight,	Neil M'Neill,
Curwell, B. Yancy,	John Forbes,
Duplin, D. L. Kenan,	John Shipp,
Edgecombe, H. Flowers,	Samuel Gregory,
Franklin, Jas. House,	James Skinner,
Granville, J. H. Bryan,	John Stanly,
Gates, J. C. Gordon,	John M. Bryan,
Hyde, George Jordan,	Barz. Graves,
Halifax, John Alston,	Q. Anderson,
Hertford, Boon Felton,	John Watkins,
Jones, D. Hatch, jr.	Andrew Hunt,
	Wm. Wilkins,
	Joseph R. Lloyd,
	J. D. Hawkins,
	M. D. N. Jeffreys,
	Richard Sneed,
	Samuel Hillman,
	Harrell,
	Riddick,
	L. Pew,
	Thomas Spencer,
	Willis Alston,
	J. A. Dawson,
	James Copeland,
	James D. Wynns,
	Raden M. Daniel,
	E. Jarman.

Johnston, J. Richardson,	John M'Leod,
Lenoir, Abraham Croom,	T. Welder,
Moore, Benjamin Person,	N. B. Whitfield,
Northampton, John Peebles,	Isaac Toll,
Nash, Willis B. Boddie,	Josiah Tyson,
New-Hanover, M. Campbell,	A. M'Neill,
Orange, Michael Holt,	R. Garey,
Pasquotank, John Pool,	Thomas Peter,
Person, R. Van Hook,	Henry Blount,
Perquimans, Willis Riddick,	Arch. Lamont,
Robeson, K. Black,	E. Thomas,
Sampson, E. C. Gavin,	Willis Shaw,
Wayne, Ephraim Daniel,	James Mahone,
Wake, Henry Seawell,	Leonard Martin,
Washington, Thos. Walker,	Thomas Bell,
Warren, Wm. Miller,	Thomas Sneed,
	Thomas Webb,
	Mathew Jordan,
	John Nixon,
	A. M'Eachern,
	Alford,
	Thos. Boyhan,
	John Sellers,
	J. Hastings,
	Barden,
	D. L. Harringer,
	C. L. Hinton,
	W. A. Bozman,
	Abner N. Vail,
	Daniel Turner,
	F. Thornton.
Hillsborough, James S. Smith,	
Newbern, Francis L. Hawks,	
Fayetteville, Robert Strange,	
Wilmington, John D. Jones,	
Halifax, Thomas Burgis,	
Edenton, George Blair,	

CONGRESS.

For the Hillsborough district, Josiah Crudup has been elected by a majority of 1139 votes.

In the following districts the gentlemen named have been elected without opposition:

Warren	W. N. Edwards.
Halifax	H. G. Burton.
Tarborough	Dr. Hall.
Caswell	R. M. Sanders.
Surry	Lewis Williams.

Jonh Long, jun. has been elected for Salisbury district, Wm. S. Blackledge for Newbern district, and Lemuel Sawyer for Edenton district, but we have not yet learned by what majorities.

CENSUS OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

The following is a correct list of the population of the several counties in this state, as lately taken in compliance with an act of congress.

Counties.	Population.
Anson,	12,534
Ashe,	4,335
Buncombe,	10,542
Burke,	13,411
Beaufort,	9,850
Bladen,	7,276
Bertie,	10,805
Brunswick,	5,480
Camden,	6,347
Cumberland,	14,446
Currituck,	8,098
Carteret,	5,609
Columbus,	3,912
Chatham,	12,661
Chowan,	6,464
Craven,*	13,394
Cabarrus,	7,248
Caswell,	13,253
Duplin,	9,744
Edgecombe,	13,276
Franklin,	9,731
Guilford,	14,511
Granville,	18,222
Gates,	6,837
Greene,	4,333
Hyde,	4,967
Halifax,	17,237
Hertford,	7,712
Haywood,	4,073
Iredell,	13,071
Jones,	5,216
Johnston,	9,607
Lenoir,	6,799
Lincoln,	18,147
Mecklenburg,	16,895
Martin,	6,320
Moore,	7,128
Montgomery,	8,693
Northampton,	13,242
Nash,	8,185
New-Hanover,	10,866
Onslow,	7,016
Orange,	23,492
Pitt,	10,001
Pasquotank,	8,008
Person,	9,029
Perquimans,	6,857
Rutherford,	15,351
Rockingham,	11,474
Richmond,	7,537
Randolph,	11,331
Robeson,	8,204
Rowan,	26,009
Surry,	12,320
Stokes,	14,033
Sampson,	8,908
Tyrrel,	4,319
Wayne,	9,040
Wilkes,	9,967
Wake,	20,102
Washington,	3,986
Warren,	11,158
Total,	638,829

The whole population is 419,200 whites, 205,017 slaves, 14,612 free col. [persons]. 638,829

* The return from Craven is not altogether complete, yet the statement of the population of that county as it now stands, is believed to be nearly correct.

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS; (Included in the aggregate amount of the counties in which they are situated.)

Towns.	Whites.	Slaves.	Free col. pers.
Newbern,	1473	1920	268
Total,	3663		
FAYETTEVILLE,	1918	1337	277
Total,	3532		
RALEIGH,	1177	1330	177
Total,	2674		
WILMINGTON,	1098	1433	102
Total,	2633		
EDENTON,	634	860	67
Total,	1561		
SALISBURY,	743	477	14
Total,	1234		
WASHINGTON,	474	517	42
Total,	1034		

Yellow-Fever at Wilmington.

Wilmington, August 11, 1821.

The commissioners of the town, deem it their duty to state to the public, that within the present week, six persons have died with a fever, bearing strong resemblance to the Yellow Fever; that a number of persons are at present confined, with the same disorder, and that one or two only that have been attacked, have as yet recovered. It has not been ascertained, whether this disease was engendered among ourselves, or imported from the Havana. Investigation is on foot and the result will be made known. In laying these facts before the public, it is done as much to prevent exaggeration, as to state them precisely as they exist. The change in the weather has been, and is at present highly favorable.

By order,
THOS. CALLENDER, Town Clerk.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the congress of the United States, by a joint resolution of the second day of March last, entitled "Resolution providing for the admission of the state of Missouri into the union on a certain condition," did determine and declare:—That Missouri should be admitted in this union on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever, upon the fundamental condition, that the fourth clause of the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the constitution submitted on the part of said state to congress, shall never be construed to authorize the passage of any law, and that no law shall be passed in conformity thereto, by which any citizen of either of the states of this union, shall be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled under the constitution of the United States: Provided, That the legisla ure of the said state, by a solemn public act, shall declare the assent of the said state to the said fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the president of the United States on or before the first Monday in November next, an authentic copy of said act; upon the receipt whereof, the president, by proclamation, shall announce the fact: whereupon, and without any further proceeding on the part of congress, the admission of the said state into the union, shall be considered as complete.

AND WHEREAS, by a solemn public act of the assembly of the said state of Missouri, passed on the twenty-sixth of June, in the present year, entitled "A solemn public act declaring the assent of this state to the fundamental condition contained in a resolution passed by the congress of the United States, providing for the admission of the state of Missouri into the Union on a certain condition;" an authentic copy whereof has been communicated to me, it is solemnly and publicly enacted and declared, that that state has assented, and does assent, that the fourth clause of the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the constitution of said state shall never be construed to authorize the passage of any law, and that no law shall be passed in conformity thereto, by which any citizen of either of the United States shall be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizens are entitled under the constitution of the United States.

NOW, therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, president of the United States, in pursuance of the resolution of congress aforesaid, have issued this my proclamation, announcing the fact that the said state of Missouri has assented to the fundamental condition required by the re-

solution of congress aforesaid; whereupon the admission of the said State of Missouri into this union is declared to be complete.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the city of Washington, the tenth day of August, 1821; and of the Independence of the said United States of America the forty-sixth.

JAMES MONROE.

By the president:

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Secretary of State.

Buffalo, (Niagara) July 31.

The American agents, surveyors and party employed in running the boundary line between this country and the British possessions in Canada, under the 6th article of the treaty of Ghent, arrived on Saturday last, at Black Rock, in the schooner Hannah, having completed the surveys under that article.

We learn that the surveyors will be engaged for several weeks in the neighbourhood of this place, in completing their maps, &c. after which a meeting of the board for a final discussion and report under this article, will take place at Utica.

We anticipate with much interest, the publication of the correct and splendid charts which this survey will furnish, of all the navigable waters, channels and bays between St. Regis, on the St. Lawrence and Lake Superior; embracing an extent of more than 1000 miles, and comprehending, as we are informed, not less than 2500 islands. These islands, many of which contain from 10,000 to 100,000 acres of land, and are extremely valuable, will be divided by the commissioners, and it is to be hoped that the two governments will immediately take possession of such as may fall to them respectively, and put them in a train for sale and settlement, by which means we shall get rid of the hordes of smugglers and renegades who now infest many of them.

The Rev. Dr. Morse passed through this place last week, on his way to Canada.

Census of New-York.—The following statement is taken from the official returns of the population of every county in the state under the late United States census:—Total, 1,372,812—of whom there are 687,950 free white males, and 653,223 females. Foreigners not naturalized, 15,101. There are engaged in agriculture, 347,545; in commerce, 8,415; in manufactures, 60,035.

Hartford, July 30.

We understand that the honorable Bird Wilson, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Professor of Systematic Theology in the Theological Seminary at New-Haven.

A powerful impulse has been given to the improvement of internal navigation in many of the states of the Union. Pennsylvania has entered upon the subject with spirit; and narrow indeed must be that mind, which does not cordially wish her success. National prosperity is not affected by those bounds that are defined for the purposes of municipal regulation; and however predominant our partialities for our own state may be, it will ever give us pleasure to witness a fair competition of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna with the Mohawk and Hudson.

N. Y. American.

A noble deed and worthy our brave tars.—The crew of the Franklin 74, commodore Stewart, after receiving a library of voyages, travels, &c. from the committee for distributing libraries to sailors, have unanimously contributed one dollar each, being 600 dollars!! for increasing their Forecastle library.

National Advocate.

Boston, August 9.

The Sea Serpent was seen yesterday about half past 12 o'clock, by the officers, crew, and passengers of the schooner Cash, (capt. Beal) from Bowdoinham. He was first seen by Asa B. Hagins, passenger, about 1 1/2 miles northeast of the Graves, moving towards Nahant; his motion was slow, and apparently playful, with his head raised from the water about three feet. The circumference of the animal was about the size of a common barrel; his head shaped like a horse, and the protuberances on his back were about six feet apart. The sail on the schooner was taken in, and the serpent kept in distinct view more than 30 minutes: his length appeared about 60 feet, but having no glass on board, it could not be ascertained with certainty.

To these facts capt. Beal, Mr. Sampson, the mate, and Mr. Hagins, are ready to testify, and authorize this statement.

Richmond, (Va.) August 4.

A letter just received from the Texas as by a gentleman of this city, states, "That 600 men had just arrived in that province by the way of Bayo Lafouche from Tennessee, and Kentucky, and

3000 from New Orleans, all of whom had joined the republican army, commanded by general Trespalesco who is delegated by the Mexican republic to be the chief civil and military commandant in the Texas."

Boston, August 6.

Death of Bonaparte.—By Mr. Hodges, who came passenger in the Ruby, arrived at this port from St. Jago, Cape de Verd Islands, we are informed that while at Porto Praya, he met the late governor of the Isle of Bourbon, who had recently arrived there, and was informed by him, that on his passage from Bourbon to Porto Praya, he stopped off St. Helena, where all communication with the place was refused.

The boarding officer of the English squadron also declined giving any answers to enquiries made relative to Bonaparte. The vessel in which the governor was a passenger afterwards touched at Ascension, about the 20th May, where they fell in with Sir Geo. Collier, who stated that Bonaparte died on the 6th May, and that he had dispatched a gun brig to England with the intelligence.

City of Philadelphia, ss.

George McKay being duly sworn, saith, that he was in Havana in the month of June last—that while there, he was well acquainted with Samuel Gould, late of Philadelphia—that deponent heard on Monday morning, in said month of June, that said Samuel Gould had been murdered—and was then lying dead at the government house in Havana—that he went down to the government house, and there saw said Samuel Gould lying dead—that he appeared to have been stabbed through the heart.

(Signed) **GEORGE M'KAY.**
Sworn before me, this 8th of August, 1821.
S. BADGER, Alderman.

The above deposition shows the horrid state of society, and the remissness of the police of Havana. Assassinations are common. Twenty murders have been committed in one night. Samuel Gould was robbed, and then assassinated to prevent discovery.—Dead men tell no tales. The deceased was step-son to Mr. John Meer of this city.

Democratic Press.

MITCHELL'S CAVE.

Salem, (N. Y.) August 2.

In the town of Canajoharie, Montgomery county, near the summit of a precipitous, rocky mountain, called "The Nose," on the south bank of the Mohawk river, there has lately been discovered, and partially explored, a remarkable cave, of which a particular account was published in the Johnstown Republican of the 11th ult. Dr. Barrow and 15 or 16 other gentlemen visited this cave on the 4th of July. They descended by a rope about 16 feet to a room 11 feet by 30, about 13 feet high and arched. At the extremity of this room they found a narrow passage, too small for a corpulent man like the Doctor. The rest of the party, through this passage, which is about 20 feet long, entered a second room more spacious than the first. They thence descended at various angles with the horizon, through narrow passes, from room to room, till they reached, in regular succession, the tenth apartment, besides several lateral rooms, leading out of these several apartments.

They supposed the whole depth of their descent was more than 500 feet; and much of the cavern probably remains unexplored. Innumerable stalactites are suspended from the ceilings of the rooms, and from the projecting rocks of the walls. The mouth of the cave is about 40 chains south of the line of the Erie canal.

Bangor, (Maine) August 2.

Remarkable.—There is now in possession of Mr. Larry Costigan, of Sunk-ham, a beaver hat, which has actually been in constant service for fifty-five years.

Capt. Bailey, late of the United States army, put a period to his existence at Plattsburgh, on the 22d ult. He was attached to a regiment, which has lately been disbanded, and the officers of which cast lots to determine who should be retained in the service. It fell to the lot of capt. B. to take a discharge, which so depressed his spirits, as to produce a partial derangement, and led him to commit suicide in a manner too shocking to be mentioned.

Albany Statesman.

On the 1st inst. a respectable female travelling from New-York to Newark, alighted at Hackinsack bridge to get a drink of water, from the effect of which she immediately expired, having taken it very cold without observing the necessary precautions. She had with her an infant only three months old.

Newark, August 3.

During attempt to Murder.—A cold blooded and daring attempt upon the life of Mr. Henry Kingsland, a respectable citizen of Belleville, was made on Wednesday last, by his son-in-law, George Campbell, late a merchant in New York. The circumstances, as related to us, are nearly these:—Mr.

Kingsland, considering the intemperate habits of his son-in-law, and about to make a disposition of his property by will, had expressed his determination of placing that portion of it which he intended for Campbell's wife out of the control of her profligate husband.—Campbell, dissatisfied with this arrangement, immediately threatened to take his father-in-law's life, (doubtless in order to prevent the execution of the will) and accordingly on Wednesday afternoon secreted himself in a thicket near the meadow where Mr. K. was giving directions to his workmen, intending, when he should pass that way, to shoot him. In a few minutes Mr. K. started for his house, and as he passed the thicket, Campbell fired but without effect; having a double barrelled gun, he advanced within about five paces of Mr. K. and discharged the contents of the other barrel, which entered the left arm about three inches below the shoulder joint. A number of physicians were immediately sent for, and the arm was amputated at the shoulder joint, by Dr. Lee, of this town, assisted by Drs. John Ward of Newark, S. Ward of Belleville, and Colfax of Acquackanonk. Mr. K. is about 77 years of age, and, we are informed by Dr. Lee, is as comfortable as could be expected under existing circumstances. Campbell has been arrested and is now confined in the jail at Hackensack. We forbear remark.

Newark Eagle.

Georgetown, (D. C.) August 9.

FATAL DUEL.

On Tuesday evening last, a duel was fought out of the District line above this town, between EDWARD J. FOX, Esq. of the treasury department, and HENRY RANDALL, Esq. of the same Department. The order of combat was eight paces distance, wheel and fire—Mr. F. fired a second or two before his antagonist, and his ball fell short a few feet—Mr. R's shot took effect, entering Mr. F's right breast and passing directly through his heart—he fell dead without a groan. The remains of Mr. Fox, were yesterday attended to the grave by a great number of our most respectable citizens.

[Metropolitan.

The Rev. Robert Little, of the unitarian church, addressed those who were assemble around the grave, in an impressive manner, very opportunely introducing some excellent reflections against the barbarous practice of duelling. He referred to the necessity of adhering to the divine precepts of Jesus, in the government and direction of our passions, that would certainly conduct us through life, "without fear and without reproach." His incidental anticipation of the feelings of Mr. Fox's parents and family, when they heard of the catastrophe, touched every feeling heart who heard him.

[Washington Gazette.

Port Gibson, (Miss.) July 10.

A most melancholy accident took place at the house of John Patterson, Esq. of this county, on the night of the 26th ult. A little after dark, Mrs. Patterson sent two of her little sons up stairs to draw some spirits out of a barrel. While the oldest was employed in tilting the barrel, the youngest, out of curiosity, applied the candle to the spout to see if it would blaze. It was instantly communicated to the spirits within, and exploded with a tremendous noise, setting fire to the children's clothes, and to the roof of the house, which was soon consumed with almost every article of furniture in it. The children, as soon as possible were taken down stairs and conveyed to the yard, but they were so shockingly burnt, that they survived but a few hours, although the power of utterance was left them to relate the cause which led to the catastrophe. Who can paint such a scene?

Singular circumstance.—A letter from Oxford, Chenango county, New York, dated the 2d instant, mentions, that the fields of grass which are not mowed, are nearly black near the top with grasshoppers, but they are all dead. What can be the cause of this mortality among that class of insects, is matter of conjecture for the curious.

COMMODORE BARRON

The article published in our paper of the 6th inst. (taken from the Norfolk Herald) is, we have been informed, not founded in fact. This information we give to prevent erroneous impressions.

[Nat. Int.

From the Norfolk Herald, August 14.

FOUNDED IN FACT.

The article published in the Herald respecting the sentence of the court of enquiry on commodore Barron, the National Intelligencer says "is not founded in fact." If the Intelligencer had descended to particulars and stated wherein our information was not founded in fact, it would have precluded the necessity of any further remarks from us. We admit that the term "unqualified" was not warranted by the opinion of the court, which we had not seen when we wrote the article in question: but surely this does not justify the wholesale denial of the Intelligencer. There is a qualification in the sentence, in which something like censure is attached to commodore Barron for not returning

as soon after the peace as the court think he should have done: but upon the charges which involved the reputation of that officer, and which were alone the subject of enquiry, we fearlessly repeat he stands fully and honorably acquitted.—The opinion of the court either means this or it means nothing. And the public will hereafter judge by the testimony and facts how far even the qualification in the sentence of the court is of any importance. We think it of none.

We presume the editors of the Intelligencer either had seen a copy of the opinion of the court, or they were apprised of its tenor, before they ventured their assertion that our article was "not founded in fact." Then why conceal the true state of the case—why make a sweeping denial, including the assertion of com. B's acquittal, and thereby leave the public to infer that the charges against him were established? An inference which the solicitude of the Intelligencer "to prevent erroneous impressions" is but too well calculated to justify, but which the sentence itself proves unequivocally to be (to retort the expression of the Intelligencer) drawn from premises, "not founded in fact."

MIRACULOUS.

On Sunday, the 29th ult. at 2 o'clock P. M. a little son of Mr. Bratton, paper maker, of Kennet township, aged about 16 months, crawled to the edge of the well, the curb of which had been displaced. A colored girl who was near, heard something fall, and running to the well, saw the child just rise to the top of the water, and instantly with noble intrepidity descended the well and saved the little fellow from death. The well is about 20 feet deep, and quite narrow, so that the girl in descending could touch each side; the bucket was let down to aid her in getting out, and the child was restored well to its half distracted parents. He had touched the bottom of the well, for sand was found in his hair.

Record.

COMMUNICATION.

Departed this life, on the evening of the 17th inst., at Harmony Hall, Orange county, Mrs. MARY C. HICKS, consort of Mr. Thomas Hicks, and eldest daughter of the late capt. Willis Sawyer, of Bertie county—just entered the 25th year of her age, after a severe illness of fifteen days. She professed faith in Christ and joined the Baptist church about six or seven years ago. Her life was such as expressed the holy gospel she professed. She was an affectionate and dutiful wife, and was much esteemed by all who knew her. From the first of her attack she professed to be entirely resigned to the will of God, and throughout her illness she was much engaged in speaking of the worth and excellency of the religion of Jesus. She was much concerned for her unconverted friends and neighbours; and endeavoured with the most persuasive and forcible language, to impress the minds of all who visited her with the all important subject of religion, and begged them to try, through the assisting grace of God, to prepare to meet her in the kingdom of glory. She called upon her christian friends to help her to praise God for the wonders of redeeming grace; exhorted them to much diligence; encouraged them to pray for sinners; and saying she had great reason to thank the Lord for blessing her with praying friends. In conversing on the goodness and condescending love of the Saviour, she repeated these lines:

Alas! and did my Saviour bleed?
And did my Sovereign die?
Would he devote that sacred head
For such a worm as I?

And often repeated, for such a worm as I, until her pious soul could hold no longer, when she broke out in praises to God, giving glory and honour to his name.—Again, conversing on the near approach of death and the prospect of her deliverance from all sin and distress, she with rapture exclaimed:

Jesus can make a dying bed
Feel soft as downy pillows are,
While on his breast I lean my head,
And breathe my life out sweetly there.

Her faith and confidence continued firm, and she was entirely resigned to the will of her heavenly Father, until her happy spirit took its flight from the body, without a struggle or a groan. She left an infant son, fifteen days old, with this petition, that God would dispose of him for his own glory.

Death! 'tis a name with terror fraught,
It rends the guilty heart,
When conscience wakes remorseless thought
With agonizing smart!

Dear Saviour, thy victorious love—
Can all his force control;
Can bid the pangs of guilt remove,
And cheer the trembling soul.

Victorious love, thy wondrous power
From sin and death can raise;
Can guide the dark departing hour,
And tune its groans to praise.

Then shall the joyful spirit soar
To life beyond the sky,
Where gloomy death can frown no more,
Where guilt and terror die.

August 18, 1821.

MCLAY.

DIED, on the 4th day of August inst. at his residence, in Western, in

the county of Oneida, New-York, gen. WILLIAM FLOYD, in the eighty-ninth year of his age.

Thus another patriot of the revolution is gone! He was one of the remaining four, to wit, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Charles Carroll, and William Floyd, who signed the Declaration of Independence.

Gen. Floyd being early engaged in opposing the encroachments of Great Britain upon our rights and liberties, and ardently active in promoting the happiness and independence of his country, was chosen a delegate from the county of Suffolk, in the state of New York, to a congress of the colonies of North America, held at Philadelphia, on the 5th of September, 1774, of which he remained a member until nearly the close of the revolution.

On that memorable and trying day, the 4th of July, 1776, when the independence of America was declared, while the British were upon his estates and giving him foretaste of the destruction that awaited him, and all those who were pledging their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor, in support of that eventful project, should it fail, we find him enrolling his name among those of the patriots who were willing to risk all that was personal, for the freedom of their country.

After the close of the struggle, and having passed the most active years of his life in various public situations, always enjoying the confidence and affection of his fellow citizens, he left his estate in Suffolk, and at the age of about sixty, as if in the vigor of his years, took up his residence in the then wilderness, now the cultivated valley of Western, in the county of Oneida, where he passed the remainder of his days in retirement, retaining his usual relish for social enjoyment, his love of friends, his strength of memory, and all the faculties of his mind. His health was generally good, so that he attended to the ordinary cares and employments of rural life. At last an attack upon the breast caused him suddenly to sink into the arms of death, with very little pain of body, and great serenity of mind.

He has left an aged and worthy widow, also children and grand children, and many relatives and friends to feel his loss. His fellow citizens and neighbors, who have for many years enjoyed the friendship and advice of a venerable patriot, will long hold him in affectionate remembrance; and his country will embalm his deeds and his character among those who have bestowed lasting blessings on mankind. Phil. D. Adv.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clk.	12 o'clk.	3 o'clk.
August 15	77	83	84
16	77	86	89
17	82	87	90
18	83	87	87
19	81	89	89
20	83	90	92
21	85	90	94

100 Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen out of the store of the subscriber on the night of the 12th inst. several articles of goods, and between eighty and a hundred dollars in cash, among which were one 1 dollar note of the Kentucky bank at Shepherdville, and one 1 dollar note of the Bank of the State of Tennessee; one 20 dollar note of the State Bank of North Carolina, and the balance in notes of banks of this state of various amounts, together with several notes of hand, of which the following are recollected:

3 notes drawn by John Campbell, one for 112 dollars, one for 30 dollars 30 cents, and one for 61 dollars 35 cents.
1 by Thomas Wilson and Mary Ann Wilson for 34 dollars 45 cents.
2 by William Workman, one for 50 dollars 75 cents, and one for 7 dollars.
1 by Martha Hamilton for 15 dollars.
1 by Alexander M'Craken for 9 dollars.
1 by Joseph Merlette for 5 dollars.
1 by James Miles for 100 dollars.
1 by James Jacobs for 10 dollars.
2 by Levi Ford, one for 10 dollars, and one for 6 dollars.
1 by Anderson Duncan for 26 dollars.
1 by Mack Rebbels for 1 dollar 75 cents.
1 by Meredith Chavers for 16 dollars.
1 by Hartwell Keeten for 18 dolls. 62 1/2 cts.

Among a large bundle of judgments the following only are recollected:
1 against Margaret Albur for 7 dolls. 15 cts.
1 against John Russell for 11 dolls. 25 cts.

Among the goods were a quantity of shoes. The whole amount stolen, of goods, money and notes, amount to about 1500 dollars. The above reward of one hundred dollars will be given for the recovery of the goods and the conviction of the thief, or ten dollars for the recovery of any part of the above articles which may lead to the discovery of the thief.

Stephen M'Craken.

Orange county, Aug. 21, 1821. 80—3w

Twenty-Five Cents Reward.



RAN away from the subscriber, on the 12th instant, a negro boy by the name of LEROY BRADDOCK, who was bound to me by the court of this county, to serve until he became twenty-one years of age. Said boy is about eighteen years old, dark complexion, bushy head of hair, large white eyes, and wears a truss. I forewarn all persons from harbouring said boy under the penalty of the law. I will give twenty-five cents reward for the delivery of said boy to me in this place, but will not pay any charges or expenses. Said boy had sundry clothing, not any recollected.

John Young.

Aug. 20. 80—3w

WAR.

[From *Vicissitude*, a poem in four books, by Robert Millhouse, corporal of the Staff of the Royal Sherwood Foresters.]

Detested War! thy desolating strife
Sprinkles with blood the gloomy walks of life.
'Tis thy delight to hear the orphan cry,
And to behold the widow's heaving sigh;
To see the father and the husband bleed,
And look with pleasure on each murderous deed;

Famine and sickness are to thee allied,
And Guilt and Outrage riot at thy side,
Grim Devastation moves at thy command,
And turns a paradise to heaps of sand!

Ye sons of Adam! when shall reason's ray
Prompt you to drive the demon war away,
And cultivate the sacred arts of peace,
That smile to see the human race increase?
O say, does mother earth (too scant of room)
Compel to chase our neighbors to the tomb?
Millions of acres yet untill'd remain,
In forest-wilds, on common, heath and plain;
Where undisturb'd the timid wild fowl flies,
And the sweet flow'ret flourishes and dies;
Or is it that the high-born sons of pride
Hate to behold an equal by their side?
Vicissitude can bring their greatness down,
And mould to dust the sceptre and the crown,
O'er humble life a royal robe can fling,
And lead the shepherd to become a king.

The following is a copy of an original letter from the venerable Franklin, to a minister of a church in the southern part of New Jersey, which has recently been discovered there among some old family papers. It is a composition perfectly in the manner and spirit of that great and worthy man.

Philadelphia, June 8, 1755.

DEAR SIR—

I received your kind letter of the 2d inst. and am glad to hear that you in rease in strength—I hope you will continue mending, until you recover your former health and firmness. Let me know whether you still use the cold bath, and what effect it has. As to the kindness you mention, I wish it could have been of more serious service to you; but if it had, the only thanks I desire, are, that you would always be ready to serve any other person that may need your assistance; and so let good offices go round; for mankind are all of a family. For my own part, when I am employed in serving others, I do not look upon myself as conferring favors, but as paying debts. In my travels and since my settlement, I have received much kindness from men, to whom I shall never have an opportunity of making the least direct return; and numberless mercies from God, who is infinitely above being benefited by our services. These kindnesses from men, I can, therefore, only return to their fellow-men; I can only show my gratitude to God by a readiness to help his other children, and my brethren; for I do not think that thanks and compliments, though repeated weekly, can discharge our real obligation to each other, and much less, to our Creator.

You will see, in this, my notion of good works, that I am far from expecting to merit heaven by them. By heaven, we understand a state of happiness, infinite in degree and eternal in duration. I can do nothing to deserve such a reward. He that, for giving a draught of water to a thirsty person, should expect to be paid with a good plantation, would be modest in his demands, compared with those who think they deserve heaven for the little good they do on earth. Even the mixed imperfect pleasures we enjoy in this world are rather from God's goodness than our merit; how much more so the happiness of heaven? for my part, I have not the vanity to think I deserve it, the folly to expect it, or the ambition to desire it; but content myself in submitting to the disposal of that God who made me, who has hitherto preserved and blessed me, and in whose fatherly goodness I may well confide, that he never will make me miserable, and that the affliction I may at any time suffer, may tend to my benefit.

The faith that you mention, has, doubtless, its use in the world. I do not desire to see it diminished, nor would I desire to see it lessened in any man; but I wish it were more productive of good works than I have generally seen it. I mean real good works, works of kindness, charity, mercy and public spirit; not holy-day keeping, sermon hearing or reading, performing church ceremonies, or making long prayers filled with flatteries and compliments, despised even by wise men, and much less capable of pleasing the Deity.

The worship of God is a duty—the hearing and reading may be useful; but if men rest in hearing and praying, as too many do, it is as if the tree should value itself on being

watered and putting forth leaves though it never produced any fruit.

Your good master thought much less of these outward appearances than many of his modern disciples. He preferred the doors of the word to the hearers; the son that seemingly refused to obey his father and yet performed his commands, to him that professed his readiness but neglected the work; the heretical but charitable Samaritan, to the uncharitable but orthodox priest and sanctified Levite; and those who gave food to the hungry, drink to the thirsty and raiment to the naked, entertainment to the stranger, and never heard of his name, he declares shall in the last day be accepted; when those who cry, Lord, Lord, who value themselves on their faith, though great enough to perform miracles, but have neglected good works, shall be rejected. He professed that he came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance, which implied his modest opinion, that there were some in his time so good that they need not hear even him for improvement; but now-adays we have scarcely a little parson that does not think it the duty of every man within his reach to sit under his petty ministration, and that whoever omits this offends God—I wish to such more humility, and to you health and firmness—being your friend and servant,

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

ON ADVICE.

We ought to be willing and sometimes forward to give advice to others relating to the affairs of life and conduct. In some cases it is a solemn and inviolable duty to counsel a friend, whether he desires it or not. In travelling together the journey of life, we often have an opportunity to show a perplexed passenger the way out of his entanglement, and to step up to him who has lost his road and wants a guide, saying 'This is the way, walk in it.' By properly embracing such occasions, they particularly, whose abilities, attention or experience have made skilful judges of what is good and evil, safe and dangerous, will be instrumental, in many instances, of directing the ignorant and putting the mistaken and deluded right. They will often do the greatest service to the young, whom by this method, they will rescue from many a snare and save from many a pang.

There is indeed much ground for the complaint that advice is generally thrown away—Those we would influence from decency perhaps consent to hear us, and then do as they please, never suspecting that their feelings blind their judgment, and that the passions are then the most to be distrusted, when they appear most reasonable.

But the little effect of good advice is not always owing to the refractory disposition of the receiver, but is often partly the consequence of the improper motives and manner of the giver. It should spring from love and be guided by prudence. To show authority or superior wisdom, it is frequently offered—at unsuitable times, and in a haughty and provoking manner. We have seen those who appear willing that their counsel should not be followed that they may afterwards triumph in publishing the consequences of disregarding it. But if there are any sincerely desirous to be useful in this way, and who will use as much pains to persuade others to act wisely and virtuously as we are ready to do in bringing them over to serve our own interests, it is certain that much good may be done by judicious and friendly reproof—When our opinion is directly and sincerely asked on a point of consequence, it is both unjust and unkind to refuse it, as it is base to give it with an artful reserve. When not asked by those who need it, the omission may proceed from ignorance or timidity: from not knowing that they need it and not perceiving their fault or their danger. In such a case we must not wait to be consulted. 'Not every bystander indeed is authorized to intermeddle in other men's affairs and conduct.' But they who know the circumstances and possess weight must be cautioned against being too backward to this benevolent office, through fear of losing labor or giving offence. A few words in some instances may prevent great mischief; possibly ruin; and if they are ineffectual at first, there may be much room for hope and much encouragement for benevolence to persevere. Where authority is joined to earnestness and affection, there is ground to expect much success. By rational instruction and unwearied persuasion a parent may acquire a control over the heart of the child and lead it to virtue and to heaven. He may ren-

der his offspring a service, in comparison with which wealth is a bauble. The poor man upon his dying pillow, who has fulfilled his duty, is able to say, 'silver and gold I had none, but such as I had, gave I unto my child, I have given good counsel enforced by good example; I have taught you to obey the dictates of conscience and seek the favor of God.' This reflection is a reviving cordial in this extremity of nature. May it be yours in the same awful hour.

MONITOR.

THE KIND WIFE.

A married lady was called effectually by divine grace, and became an exemplary Christian; but her husband was a lover of sin.—When spending an evening, as usual, with his jovial companions, at a tavern, the conversation turned on the excellencies and faults of their wives. The husband just mentioned gave the highest encomiums of his wife, saying that she was excellent, only she was a—methodist. 'Notwithstanding which,' says he, 'such is the command of her temper, that were I to take you, gentlemen, home with me at midnight, and order her to rise to get a supper for you, she would be all submission and cheerfulness.' The company looking upon this merely as a brag, dared him to the experiment by a considerable wager. The bargain was made, and about midnight the company adjourned as proposed. Being admitted, 'where is your mistress?' said the husband to the maid servant who sat up for him. 'She is gone to bed, sir.' 'Call her up,' said he; 'tell her I have brought some friends home with me, and desire she would get up and prepare them a supper.' The good woman obeyed the unreasonable summons;—dressed, came down, and received the company with perfect civility; told them she happened to have some chickens ready for the spit, and supper was accordingly served up, when she performed the honors of the table with as much cheerfulness as if she had expected company at a proper season.

After supper, the guests could not refrain from expressing their astonishment; one of them particularly, more sober than the rest, thus addressed himself to the lady: 'Madam, your civility fills us with surprise. Our unreasonable visit is in consequence of a wager which we have certainly lost. As you are a very religious person, and cannot approve of our conduct, give me leave to ask, what can possibly induce you to behave with so much kindness towards us?'—'Sir, replied she, when I married, my husband and myself were both in a carnal state. It has pleased God to call me out of that dangerous condition; my husband continues in it. I tremble for his future state. Were he to die as he is, he must be miserable forever—I think it therefore my duty to make his present condition as comfortable as possible. This wise and faithful reply affected the whole company. It left an impression of great use on the husband's mind. Do you think, my dear, said he, that I shall be eternally miserable? I thank you for the warning. By the grace of God I will change my conduct! From that time he became another man, a sincere Christian, and consequently a good husband.

DRUNKENNESS.

The following remarks upon a weakness now become almost too common even to excite notice, but which nevertheless is more destructive to domestic happiness and the peace of society than any other vice, is extracted from an essay on the importance of reputation, lately published in the Tennessee Herald.

'The low debauchery of the bottle is a rock upon which reputation is often wrecked. It is a most general and vulgar vice; but general as it is there is no other so pregnant with infamy. "I will ask him for my place again," says Cassia, "and he will tell me that I am a drunkard. If I had as many mouths as Hydra, such an answer would stop them all. Oh that man should put an enemy into his mouth to steal his brains away. Every inordinate cup is unblessed, and its ingredient is a devil." This practice will prostrate the brightest talent. It will transform learning to folly, and genius to madness. With the simple and easy virtue of sobriety; yes, with the negative merit of never being drunk, and with scarcely any other virtue, the most confirmed blockhead may prosper and enjoy a certain measure of public opinion in his behalf. Without it, without even this negative merit, the best genius is contemptible. The vic-

time of inebriety wear the chains of habit, in which they are indissolubly bound to their eternal infamy and to public odium. What a man he might have been, is exclaimed—and this indirect reproach is often wafted in a gale impregnated with whiskey. What a man he might have been—now to a mind of sensibility that phrase might have been, is a serpent's tooth.'

From the Long Island Star.

NEWSPAPERS.

The charms of Newspaper reading to the intelligent farmer who values the instruction of himself and his family, constitute the relish of the week and furnish abundance for a profitable reflection and conversation. If he is a patriot, he cannot be insensible to the welfare of his country. If he is a philanthropist, he feels a concern for his fellow men, however distant. If he is a father, he loses no opportunity to instruct his children, and cannot but view "the passing tidings of the times," as a most essential part of their education. Though distant from the metropolis—though secluded from society, he can know all that is necessary to be known of the pomp and bustle of city life.

By a close attention to the diversified columns of newspapers, we are enabled to "catch the manners living as they rise." In one column may be seen the march of armies and the fate of nations—and in another, the humble advertisement of the humblest dealer. All may find instruction, amusement or interest, from the hoary sage to the lisping school boy.

Every subscriber to a newspaper should carefully preserve them in regular files for the benefit of his posterity. After the lapse of 50 or 40 years, to look over these and examine the important occurrences of former days, will give a clearer view than can be found in any history. The best account of our revolutionary war may be obtained in this way; and no doubt the rising generation will in future times anxiously look to newspapers for the particulars of the recent war, which has conferred such high honors on our countrymen.

It is erroneous to suppose, that newspapers are less valuable during peace, than in times of war. It is true, those who delight in recitals of bloody scenes, and ruined towns will find less to gratify that barbarous appetite; but all who wish for improvement, or delight in sentiment, will find an increased value from the attention paid to science, arts, agriculture, history, biography, morality, religion, humour, poetry, &c.

The man "who can't find time" to read one newspaper during the week must truly be a slave to ignorance or poverty. The truth is, however, that it is an excuse for indolence and parsimony, and thus whole families are deprived of information on those points which afford one half the conversation of society. They are content to borrow from their more intelligent or more cunning neighbors; thus, existing, in the language of the poet, to "vegetate and die."

It is hoped however, that such are few. Our political welfare so essentially depends on a general diffusion of intelligence, and we have so many examples in the old world, of ignorant people being the slaves of superstition and tyranny, that our young republic should lose no opportunity to establish itself on the most permanent foundation.

MILLING ANECDOTE.

Extract from "a Journey to Wilkes-barre."

From the Village Record.

At Stoddardville we went together to visit Stoddard's mill. It is a noble building, I think 75 by 55 feet, and upwards of 70 feet in height on the water side. It is situate at the fall of the Lehigh, and the race is cut 180 feet through a rock.

The wheat on delivery is poured into a hole in the floor, from whence it is taken by machinery and carried into the fourth story, from thence, when wanted, it is taken, still by machinery, and carried to be cleaned, and thence to the hopper—the flour is then raised by elevators—cooled, bolted, and transferred to the packing place without a pound of it being lifted by hand. The mill is probably second to no one in the United States.

As we stood looking down the hatch-way from the 4th story, Mr. Tyson, the miller, mentioned to us that some time ago a negro boy fell through a similar passage in a merchant mill of Mr. Michael, (I think,) at Easton, head foremost upwards of

40 feet, and fortunately plunged into a cask of meal that stood open below, by which his fall was so broken that he was not badly injured.

Millers remember all the anecdotes of mills as sailors do of ships. Mr. Tyson also mentioned that Morgan Hewes was standing carelessly in judge Hollensback's mill in the door which opened for the reception of grain drawn up by tackles into the upper story, near 70 feet above the rocks and water, when a sudden gust of wind blew the door too upon him. To save himself from falling he caught with his nails just upon the side of the door frame, and here struggled some seconds between life and death. Fortunately he saved himself, but long afterwards Hewes said he would often awake out of his sleep with inconceivable terror, feeling as if he was again struggling on the door-way for existence.

FORTUNE TELLER.

A fortune teller was arrested at his theatre of divination, *al fresco*, at the corner of the Rue de Bussy, in Paris, and carried before the tribunal of correctional police. "You know how to read the future?" said the president, a man of great wit, but too fond of a joke for a magistrate. "I do M. le President," replied the sorcerer. "In this case," said the judge "you know the judgment we intend, to pronounce." "Certainly." "Well, what will happen to you?" "Nothing." "You are sure of it?" "You will acquit me." "Acquit you!" "There is no doubt of it." "Why?" "Because, sir, if it had been your intention to condemn me, you would not have added irony to misfortune." The president, disconcerted, turned to his brother judges, and the sorcerer was acquitted.

ANECDOTE.

The late Dr. Paley, having naturally a weak voice, submitted to the church-wardens of Dalston, near Carlisle, (of which parish he was Vicar,) the propriety of having a sounding-board put over his pulpit. While the matter was discussing in the vestry, 'Oh!' said a thrifty farmer, 'if the Doctor would but speak as loud in the pulpit as he does at christening and tithe-days, faith I think there would be no occasion to put the parish to the expense of a sounding-board.' The Doctor, with his characteristic mildness, retorted, 'Friend, you are mistaken; you hear much better out of church than in it.—When a man's worldly interest is concerned, he is so sharp-eared, that he can hear even a whisper: but the preacher hears even the voice of John the Baptist to rouse the sleepers.' This silenced the satirical farmer, who felt conscious of having frequently indulged in a nap during the Doctor's sermons.

And eminent barrister some time since observing a witness he was about to cross-examine, particularly thoughtful, addressed him thus:—'Come, Mr. Bacon face, what are you thinking about?'—The countryman, pausing a little, scratched his head and coolly replied,—"I have been just thinking, your honor, what a charming dish my BACON FACE and your CALF'S HEAD would make."

SELECTED PARAGRAPHS.

Pleasure is to women what the sun is to the flower; if moderately enjoyed it beautifies, it refreshes, and it improves; if immoderately, it withers, etiolates, and destroys. But the duties of domestic life, exercised as they must be in retirement, and calling forth all the sensibilities of the female, are perhaps as necessary to the full development of her charms, as the shade and the shower are to the rose, confirming its beauty, and increasing its fragrance.

Some men of a secluded and studious life, have sent forth from their closet or their cloyster, rays of intellectual light that have agitated courts, and revolutionized kingdoms; like the moon which, though far removed from the ocean, and shining upon it with a serene and sober light, is the chief cause of all those ebbs and flowings which incessantly disturb that restless world of waters.

APHORISMS.

Habitual indolence, by silent and secret progress, undermines every virtue in the soul. Nothing is so great an enemy to the lively and spirited enjoyment of life, as a relaxed and indolent habit of mind.

Idleness is the mother of many wanton children. They that do nothing are in the ready way to do that which is worse than nothing.